

ally destroy each other's dominion in the East.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following Americans were registered at the Paris office of the *HERALD* on Saturday, October 25, 1879:—
Aspinwall, Thomas, New York, No. 7 Rue du Colisée.
Buddell, Louis and wife, New York, Grand Hotel.
Bathcheller, George S., New York, United States Legation.
Clove, Richardson, United States Navy, Continental Hotel.
Cressly, M. P., Rhode Island, Hôtel du Bon Lafayette.
Crawford, Lyndon and wife, New York, Hôtel Binda.
Flatley, Walter J., Michigan, No. 111 Rue Neuve des Mathurins.
Hobbes, T. B., Virginia, No. 2 Rue Larrive.
Hendry, J. B., Philadelphia, Grand Hotel.
Heiner, S., Philadelphia, Hôtel de France.
Hodges, G. W., New York, Hôtel de Saint-Petersbourg.
Hernandez, Leon and family, New York, No. 61 Rue de Rome.
Holme, W. H., New York, Continental Hotel.
Hazelton, Joseph M., New York, Continental Hotel.
Hastings, Miss, New York, Continental Hotel.
Jenkins, A. S., New York, Continental Hotel.
Knap, F. P., New York, Continental Hotel.
Lacy, E. W., Cincinnati, No. 21 Avenue Esclapart.
Massa, P. and wife, New York, Hôtel de l'Athénée.
Mayfield, H., New York, Hôtel de l'Athénée.
Mayfield, Miss M. E., New York, Hôtel de l'Athénée.
McGill, G. W. and family, New York, Continental Hotel.
Palmer, Charles F., Virginia, No. 2 Rue Larrive.
Pinner, Miss Lottie, New York, No. 52 Rue Labryère.
Robinson, J. Norris and son, Philadelphia, Hôtel de Hollande.
Rader, L. J., Philadelphia, Grand Hotel.
Roser, W. P., New York, Hôtel des Deux-Mondes.
Ruff, Joseph C., New York, Continental Hotel.
Strass, Adolph, New York, Hôtel Violet.
Smith, Dr. E. Sutton and wife, New York, No. 45 Rue Constantinople.
Stafford, W. M. Hore and wife, New York, Grand Hotel.
Sidway, W. J., New York, Grand Hotel.
Viaso, S. J., Boston, Continental Hotel.
Wood, Miss Emma, New York, Hôtel de l'Athénée.
President Grévy is a champion billiard player.
Major Marter will probably get \$500 for capturing the Zulu King.
Boston republicans want to hear George William Curtis on politics.
Captain Brooks, of the City of Chester, arrived yesterday from Europe.
St. Petersburg journals hint that Emperor William visited the czar as a spy.
Manchester tradition says that Lord Beaconsfield is an abettor of the Ritalists.
The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch are about to celebrate their golden wedding.
John Morley, editor of the *Portsmouth Review* is riding a tilt with the *Athenaeum*.
The Ohio democrats are going to make a pilgrimage to the Little Big Horn country.
Edmond about says that Baron Taylor was the most generous pauper he ever knew.
When the Viennese go summering they do not dance, but lie in the shade and smoke.
They are thinking of raising General Roberts to the peerage either as Baron Hissar or Cabul.
The London society papers are wringing their hands at the Prince of Wales' sons have both been seised.
A son of Sir Edward Thornton will be admitted to the English diplomatic service, and will probably join the legation at Washington.
The Athenians are erecting a monument to the Turk in the Thessalian inscription.
Mrs. Lydia Maria Child, the authoress and anti-slavery agitator, is now seventy-seven years old, and lives in her old home in Weyland, Mass.
M. Zola, the French novelist, author of "L'Assommoir," is of Italian origin, and some of his writings, dramatized, have appeared on the Roman stage.
An English critic says that the meanness of all producers when a man is "put out" is to say, "You will be sorry for this some day, when I am gone."
All English churchmen have their folk:—Archdeacon Denison's is railway novels; the Bishop of Bath and Wells, tennis; the Bishop of Gloucester's, billiards.
Perhaps never before was there a greater array of political speakers of the first class employed in a State campaign than that which is now going through New York.
The Ut Indians, being out of ammunition, will make terms. When they are out of ammunition the Schurz policy prevails. When they have plenty the Sherman policy prevails.
Queen Victoria has sent word to the papers that she is eating strawberries at Balmoral lest her subjects should imagine she was imperilling her life by living in a snow waste.
The leading candidates for United States Senator from Ohio are General Garfield, Judge Taft and ex-Senator Stanley Matthews; and now ex-Governor Denison has entered the field.
Victor Hugo was lately chief mourner at a funeral. As the cortege passed a menagerie the lions began roaring. "Ah! Voyez-vous," said a bystander, "il se sentent que l'autre passe."
Senator McDonald, who is now a prominent candidate for President, says that Senator Thurman was dragged against his better judgment into a support of the soft money principle.
In Fall Mall, London—High military personage to personally castigate member of the Cabinet—"I wonder how those Armstrong guns got into Afghanistan?" Diplomatist—"Ask Schouvaloff!"
At Castrovilla, a far west frontier town of Texas, is a Mr. H. L. Gosling, who edits a paper called *The Quill*. Judging from the number of saloons advertised in it we judge that he keeps his head above water.
General Butler says that if Peter Cooper had concentrated his powers in the Presidential election and had carried a single State he would have held the balance of power, have prevented the election of either Hayes or Tilden and probably have been chosen himself.
Here is one of Mr. Labouchère's stories—"An Englishman thought of entering into partnership with an American. He will have the experience; I the money," he observed to a citizen of the Far West. "In a few years your positions will be reversed," remarked the citizen."

THE HERALD AND ITS CONTEMPORARIES.

[From the *Elizabeth* (N. J.) Herald, Oct. 26.]
The New York Herald of yesterday indulges in an article on "The Newspaper Press," and while referring to the fact that all the newspapers on our side of the Atlantic appear to be prosperous, on the other side they "never did so badly since the abolition of the stamp and paper duties." It has English authority for the statement. Increase of circulation and overflow of advertising mark the prosperity of the press, which is certainly the greatest paper for news in America. It speaks of the decline of newspaper interests in England, because of the stagnation of business, and of the great London *Times* says:—
Should it reduce its price to a penny its cheap competitors in the capital would be the principal mourners, provided, always, that the *Times* should simultaneously modify its style in the direction that is necessary for great popular favor. It would be compelled to move distinctly toward the American model; for that, in fact, is the general direction of nearly all practical concerns in England. The time for all ponderous editorial articles of a column each is gone by. The age will not only not read them, but will not tolerate the paper that publishes them. Fine writing, if it is at the same time fine long writing, must stand aside. Good copy, clear, sharp, short writing is what the people want.
Yesterday's issue of the *HERALD* contained sixty-eight columns of advertisements, and it says that "its own share in the general prosperity of the American press is greater than ever hitherto enjoyed. More advertisements are printed and more papers are sold than ever before." Its circulation last week amounted to a total of 87,000—an average of 119,657 daily. Its edition of yesterday week amounted to 134,000. This is enterprise, and there is little doubt about our namesake having the largest circulation in New York.

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

General Kaufmann Leaves St. Petersburg for Tashkend.

BESIEGED IN THE SHUTARGARDAN.

Hangmen Adjust the Late Unpleasantness at Cabul.

HARTINGTON'S DENUNCIATION.

Weaving a Plan to Free the Cuban Slaves.

BISMARCK IN HOSPITAL.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Oct. 27, 1879.

Mr. Hopkins, British Consul on the West Coast of Africa, is dead.

Nothing is known at the Russian Embassy of the czar's intention to visit Berlin.

Prince Bismarck is suffering acute pain, and has summoned his favorite physician to Vauxin.

M. Gare, one of the unarmist communists, has been elected Municipal Councillor at Lyons.

The *Daily News* Berlin despatch says it is reported that Prince Gortschakoff will arrive at Berlin on the 11th prox.

It is believed that Midhat Pacha, having received satisfactory explanations from the Porte, will withdraw his resignation.

The Grand Dukes Alexis and Paul have left Paris for Russia. They will visit the Emperor William at Berlin on their way home.

The *Sportman* announces that Mr. Barnass, on behalf of Boyd, has accepted Elliott's articles of agreement. The race is to be rowed on the 9th of February.

The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent reports that rumors prevail there of great excitement in Constantinople in consequence of placards being posted inciting the inhabitants to revolt.

A despatch to the *Standard* from Thuyt-Myo says the embassy from the King of Burmah was expected there on the 25th inst. It will be detained and questioned on the object of its mission.

The *Post's* Berlin despatch says Dr. Leonhardt, the German Minister of Justice, is suffering from dropsy and has tendered his resignation. Herr Schelling, Under Secretary of State, will succeed him.

A despatch to the *Standard* reports that a man named Leonard, an Irish-American, has been arrested at Charlestown, County Mayo, Ireland, for posting threatening notices on his house. A document implicating him in illegal movements was found on him.

The *Times* says it is reported that one of the partners of W. D. Tomlinson & Co., the suspended cotton brokers of Liverpool, has absconded, and that it has been discovered he obtained advances in Liverpool and London on the hypothecation of cotton which had no real existence. It is understood criminal proceedings are pending.

MORE LIBERAL PHILIPPICS.

The great liberal demonstration was continued at Manchester on Saturday. The Marquis of Hartington and Mr. John Bright made speeches vehemently attacking the government.

GREEK BOUNDARIES.

The Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs has addressed a note to the Powers, pointing out that the demands of Greece exceed the frontier line indicated in the Treaty of Berlin. The Greeks laid down in detail their frontier line at Friday's sitting of the commission.

HOPE FOR CUBAN SLAVES.

A despatch from Madrid to the *Standard* says:—"In the council on Saturday the Minister of Colonies presented a plan for the recognition of the right to immediate liberty of slaves in Cuba and their civil rights of citizenship, but withholding the enjoyment of political rights until the expiration of eight years of forced labor."

AMERICANS ROBBED IN ITALY.

A despatch to the *Times* from Rome says an American lady and gentleman, named Beron, were attacked in a railway carriage on the Alta Italia line, a few days ago, by two men, one of whom drew a revolver and the other a knife. After a violent struggle the robbers succeeded in getting possession of the gentleman's purse and watch, and escaped by dropping off the foot-board when the train slackened its speed.

KAUFMANN IN ASIA.

A NEW COMPLICATION IN THE WEB OF RUSSIAN INTRIGUE—SENDING ANOTHER LEADER TO THE FRONT.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Oct. 27, 1879.

General Kaufmann has left St. Petersburg for Tashkend.

WHAT KAUFMANN'S JOURNEY MAY MEAN.

Two days ago came the news of engagements fought at Kashgar, between the Chinese and the Kiplikans. The latter were said to be supported by Russian influence. It was known that Khakim Khan had arrived with his adherents at Kashgar, where the Chinese had only 4,000 badly armed troops to defend the place, and were considered to be in a critical position. Khakim Khan is a Khokand Khoja of distinction, and a near relative of the Khoja Buruvig, who was dethroned by the late Alai-Khan Yakub Beg. He is said to have been pointed out as successor to the throne of Kashgar by Yakub Beg himself, who would not trust his eldest son and heir, Beg Kooli Beg, except in military matters, on account of his intractability and cruel despotism. On the death of the Emir two years ago at Koria, Khakim Khan hastened to the city of Aksu, a place of 100,000 inhabitants near the Kulja frontier, and asserted his sovereignty over the fortress. At the same time Beg Kooli Beg, having murdered his brother, whom he suspected of disaffection, announced himself Emir of Kashgar, and marched against Khakim Khan at Aksu. The latter was defeated in battle and had to flee to the Russian frontier, where he and his followers were disarmed, and interned in Ferghana. A few months later Beg Kooli Beg was also defeated by the Chinese, and had to seek refuge in Ferghana with his rival. Afterward he was removed to Tashkend and interned in a village in the Syr Daria district. No steps, however, were taken by Russia to control the movements of Khakim Khan, whose military qualities were well known, and last winter he was permitted to organize an expedition of 3,000 adherents on the frontier of Ferghana and penetrate into Kashgar. In his first few engagements with the Chinese he was successful, but Two Tson Tan having suddenly received large reinforcements from Peking, he fell upon Khakim Khan and drove him back to the

Russian frontier. The second expedition has been organized in the Alai-Pamir, just outside the border of Ferghana and between the Russian possessions and the frontier of Kashgar. This force is largely composed of Kirghiz cavalry, disbanded on the conquest of Kashgar and driven to the Alai region by the Chinese. A recent issue of the *Turkistan Vedomosti* stated his force to exceed 5,000 men, although his standard of revolt had only just then been raised in the Alai-Pamir. The city of Kashgar itself is defended by clay built walls, penetrated by five gates. The city is situated at Yangi-Shahr, four miles from Kashgar, and defends the new town of the same name. The northern and southern walls are about six hundred yards in length, but the eastern and western are somewhat less. They are forty feet high, constructed of earth and pierced for three gates, of which two are closed up. A dry moat, 25 feet deep and 40 feet wide, surrounds the walls. In 1864-65 the Chinese held the place for eighteen months, until famine compelled them to surrender. The citadel was subsequently strengthened by the Emir Yakub Beg, and it is stated that the Chinese have mounted cannon upon the walls. Kashgar contains 25,000 houses and about 60,000 inhabitants.

ON THE "CAMEL'S NECK."

HILL TRIBES BESIEGE THE BRITISH CAMP IN THE SHUTARGARDAN—HANGING THE KOTWAL OF CABUL.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Oct. 27, 1879.

A despatch to the *Standard* from Kushi says:—"General Gough's brigade has arrived here to succor the force holding the entrenched camp at Shutargardan, the commander of which reports that he is surrounded by thousands of Mangals. He signals that he can hold his own, but from the heavy firing it is clear that he is hotly engaged. General Gough will march for Shutargardan to-morrow (Monday). If the position should prove untenable it will be evacuated, but if the enemy disperse the force will remain at Shutargardan and General Gough's brigade return to Cabul." A Cabul despatch to the same paper states that the Kotwal of Cabul and four others have been hanged for conspiracy in the massacre of the British Embassy. There has been fighting between Alai-Kheyl and Shutargardan, in which the enemy was defeated with heavy loss, and communications have since been reopened. The *Daily News* Cabul despatch says the tribes which were investing Shutargardan have dispersed.

FOR ARCHBISHOP PURCELL.

PETERSBURG, Va., Oct. 26, 1879.

A collection was taken up to-day at St. Joseph's Catholic Church, the Rev. T. J. Wilson pastor, for the benefit of Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati. The contributions aggregated \$400 20. The congregation was very small and the sum subscribed averages \$4 per member. Father Wilson's appeal to the congregation was a very feeling and touching one. Bishop Purcell was consecrated in Baltimore October 13, 1853.

FUTILE EFFORTS MADE FOR THE PRELATE'S RELIEF.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26, 1879.

Nothing has lately transpired regarding Archbishop Purcell's debts. The efforts of the ladies to raise money by holding a bazaar for his benefit realized only about \$10,000, and merely resulted in bringing a throng of hungry creditors to his doors, although he had nothing for them. The money previously donated was on deposit in Bussing's Bank at the time of its failure, and is now locked up with the other assets of the bank awaiting liquidation and payment. The sums already raised have been so small, when compared with the immensity of the Archbishop's liabilities, as to paralyze the efforts of his friends, and nothing is now being done.

SYMPATHY WITH IRELAND.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 26, 1879.

A mass meeting of the Irish residents of this city was held this afternoon at Odd Fellows' Hall, for the purpose of considering the condition of affairs in Ireland and the relations of landlords and tenants. The meeting was largely attended. Mr. Allen presided. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Fathers Finn and Moynahan, Major E. A. Burke and General McDevitt. Resolutions were adopted approving the course of Mr. Parnell and others, and expressing sympathy with the oppressed people of Ireland.

MOVEMENT TO ASSIST THE IRISH TENANT FARMERS.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 26, 1879.

A meeting of Irish citizens was held this afternoon to devise means for assisting Irish tenant farmers. It was decided to hold a meeting in Hingham Hall early in November and afterward to canvass the city for subscriptions.

MODEL CHURCH BURNED.

COMPLETE DESTRUCTION OF THE M'KENNEDY CHURCH EDIFICE IN NASHVILLE—NARROW ESCAPE FROM AN EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 26, 1879.

The burning of McKendree church of the Southern Methodist denomination, created no little excitement here to-night. The congregation had barely gotten out of it before the fire was discovered in one of the towers which, setting as a fuse, caused the fire to spread rapidly to the spire, 235 feet in height. It was so rapidly consumed and showers of live coals fell so thick from it that the firemen dare not go under it for fear of being crushed. The spire fell in two at ten P. M. and it and the bell, thirty years old and with a loud crash. Clinders arose in clouds, setting fire to all the houses having shingle roofs for half a mile around, and it was with the greatest difficulty they were extinguished. The second tower fell upon John Luck's toy store, crashing in the roof and setting it on fire, which destroyed the third story.

The church was completely destroyed. It was considered the finest building in the city, and especially as a model church in consequence of Commodore Vanderbilt and William H. Vanderbilt having expended \$1,200,000 in the establishment of the Vanderbilt University. It cost \$40,000, and had a seating capacity of 1,000.

THE INSURANCE.

It was insured for \$25,000, including \$5,000 in the Hartford of Connecticut, \$5,000 in the Home of New York, and \$5,000 in the Equitable, State and Commercial of Nashville. Luck was insured for \$10,000, probably covering his loss.

Not less than twenty buildings were ignited by sparks, including Scott's Hotel, the St. Cloud Hotel and several business blocks. The church stood in the center and the most elevated portions of the city. The fire was witnessed by 60,000 people. It is supposed to have been fired by an incendiary.

HANLAN AND COURTNEY.

THE OFFER OF THE HOP BITTERS COMPANY.

TORONTO, Oct. 26, 1879.

The following are the terms of the offer sent to Hanlan and Courtney by the Hop Bitters Company:—

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1879.

DEAR SIR:—The company will pay the original sum of \$5,000 to the winner of a single seal five-mile race to be raced by yourself and Charles E. Courtney at any time and place and such details as you both may agree upon, and will pay in addition \$500 to each for expenses if you will fix the race at Washington, D. C., at the time, and as the late referee, William Blake, properly suggests, we leave no part or lot in privilege or income from any source or charge of arrangements.

ILLICIT STILL DESTROYED.

NEWARK, Conn., Oct. 26, 1879.

Yesterday officers from the office of Internal Revenue Collector Selden, of this city, accompanied by Marshal Bates, went to Coventry and destroyed an illicit distillery which had been just put in operation, together with 600 gallons of mash, a quantity of molasses and a still. The distillery was owned by M. M. Leiberich, of Coventry; John E. Grant, of Mansfield, and A. E. Pearl, of Williamstown, on the premises, and they were sent to Hartford in the custody of Marshal Bates. There had not been time to make any considerable quantity of liquor before Collector Selden made the seizure.

ROBINSON SPEAKS.

The Governor Firm for the Coming Fight.

RED HOT SHOT FOR BOLTERS.

He Stands for the Democracy Against Corruption and Arrogance.

WHAT A GOOD EXECUTIVE CAN DO.

Cornell's Candidacy—The Republicans "A Pitiable Sight."

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBANY, Oct. 26, 1879.

In consequence of the rumors that have prevailed of a probable change of front in the democratic party during the last week of the canvass, a *HERALD* correspondent sought an interview with Governor Robinson to-day for the purpose of ascertaining the feelings of the Governor on that point, and his views as to the closing aspects of the present exciting and troubled campaign. Governor Robinson was found at his residence seated in his pleasant library enjoying excellent bodily health, and even more vigorous in expression and emphatic in manner than ordinarily.

NO CHANGE OF FRONT.

It was evident at once that neither on account of impaired health, want of hopefulness nor a sense of expediency or justice to the democracy does the Governor contemplate for a moment a retirement from the field or know of the existence of any desire on the part of his friends for any serious proposition from sources deserving consideration that any such absurd policy should be adopted.

HIS FIRST NOMINATION.

"Three years ago," said Governor Robinson, "when the proposition that I should be the candidate for Governor was made to me in this very room by Governor Tilden I was unwilling to accept the position and did my best to bring about some other nomination, but when I consented"—and here the Governor brought down his hand emphatically on the elbow of his easy chair—"I resolved that it should be the last of my public career; that I would give the people as honest and efficient a government as I could, and at the end of my term retire to private life. I may say without egotism that I felt equal to the task, for my experience as a legislator and Controller made me as familiar with the interests and business of the State government as any one could be. I claim that I have carried out my resolution faithfully and given the people as good a government as with the means at my command it was possible to give them. I have stopped extravagance wherever it was visible, and have saved the State millions of dollars that do not appear on the records."

FORCED IN AGAIN BY TAMMANY.

"I should have carried out also my determination to retire at the close of my present term of office, and sincerely desired to do so; but when an overbearing faction undertook to bulldoze the great democratic party of the State, and because they and their friends could not make use of my administration for their purposes uttered brutal threats of bolting and giving the State to the Republicans if the choice of the Democratic Convention should fall upon me as the candidate of the party, the honest, independent democracy throughout the State determined to make me their candidate. I was no longer in a position to decline. Had I done so it would have seemed the triumph of an arrogant and overbearing clique and have made it appear that John Kelly, backed by the corrupt rings that had felt the power of an honest government, held supreme control over the democracy of New York."

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DEMOCRACY.

"To have yielded and taken up any other candidate, however capable and honest, would have been claimed by the Canal and Tammany rings as their triumph, and would have been destructive to the democratic organization, for no self-respecting man could have acted with it thereafter. These considerations determined my action. I accepted the nomination in the interest of the democracy and of the people of the State. It rests with them now to decide whether they will continue my administration or return to the practices, the abuses, the extravagant expenditures and the heavy taxation that prevailed in the days when the old rings, now busy in the canvass, were supreme in the State."

THE POWER OF THE EXECUTIVE.

CORRESPONDENT.—But the opponents of your reelection, Governor, say that the constitutional amendments prohibiting the payment of damages and extra compensation to contractors, empowering the Executive to veto items in an appropriation or supply bill, and changing the State Prison and canal systems, made the economy of your administration inevitable.

Governor ROBINSON.—I know they do, but the statement is too ridiculous to impose on intelligent men. Of course those constitutional amendments give a Governor more power than he formerly possessed to control extravagance and check corruption, but they do not compel him to do so, and under an unfaithful Executive, dishonest himself or capable of permitting dishonesty in his friends, the expenditures of the State government could be made as large and the taxation as burdensome as ever. Had bills would be allowed to become a law without encountering a veto; improper appropriations could be left in a supply bill, for the power to expunge them does not imply the obligation to do so. Corrupt men could be placed in positions of trust, and the expenses of the State prisons and canals under the present system could be made as great or greater than under the old system. The very best of laws and constitutions may be made bad by bad administration, while the worst evils of bad laws may sometimes be averted by good administration. I can say with a clear conscience that I have done my duty to the people of the State during my official term, with fidelity and with an earnest desire for the public good.

NOT INFALLIBLE.

I do not intend to claim infallibility, and there are some things which I should do differently if I had them to do again. I regret my appointment of Mr. Smythe as the head of the Insurance Department, but I acted in that under the advice of men who I supposed were fully acquainted with the

character and capacity of the man, and would not willingly deceive me. There are some other appointments which might be different if I had to make them over again, but in this also I took the counsel and studied the wishes of those who I supposed capable of forming a correct judgment both for their business reputations and their public positions. There may have been errors of judgment to which every man is liable, but so far as the important features of my administration are concerned I can look back at them with satisfaction and challenge hostile criticism.

THE GOVERNOR'S RECORD.

The whole machinery of government is now simplified and as inexpensive as it can be made. Strict honesty and economy in the administration of the canals have driven off the vultures and reduced canal tolls to a lower point than they ever reached before. Talk about the constitution doing this! Why, the constitution only provides that the expenditures for collections, superintendency, ordinary and extraordinary repairs shall not exceed in any year the gross receipts for the previous year. The government has only to raise the tolls in a busy season and secure a large revenue, and then next year they can have as enormous a fund as ever to squander on useless employes and to divide with unscrupulous contractors. Economy in canal expenditures means low tolls. The constitution does not compel the economy, and the hungry "rings" that have been driven off for the last five years are looking with greedy eyes to a return to the old policy of high tolls and large expenditures.

ROBINSON'S, NOT TILDEN'S.

CORRESPONDENT.—It is alleged, Governor, that your administration has been largely controlled by Mr. Tilden.

Governor ROBINSON.—I know it is. The Republicans say that I have been the passive and submissive tool of Mr. Tilden, and then stultify themselves by declaring in the same breath that I am an obstinate, headstrong, self-opinionated, stubborn old man whom nobody can manage. It is utterly false to say that any man has controlled my administration, which has been controlled only by respect for the constitution and the laws and by my own sense of justice and right. As to Mr. Tilden, he has had less to do even in the way of counsel and advice with my administration than many prominent and intelligent democrats of my acquaintance. I have not seen Mr. Tilden for six months, and I can think of no single act of my administration that has been done at his suggestion.

HOPEFUL OF VICTORY.

CORRESPONDENT.—What is your information, Governor, as to the prospects of the democratic ticket in the election?

Governor ROBINSON.—They are of a hopeful and cheering character. Our friends count on success with confidence. I am aware, however, that reports coming to headquarters are liable to be colored by the kind feelings and enthusiasm of our well-wishers, and must be taken with some grains of allowance. My own reliance has been on the good sense and honest intentions of the people. I cannot think that any large number of democrats will lend themselves to a conspiracy to give the State to our political opponents and uphold a bolt which has not the shadow of a principle for its palliation. I do not believe the democracy of the great State of New York will destroy its own party at the bidding of selfish and disappointed "rings" and arrogant leaders.

THE LINER OF BATTLE DRAWN.

I look for the result with calmness and with perfect readiness to bow to the will of the people. The choice is between continued reforms with economy in administration and a return to the looseness and extravagance of the old "ring" system. I know that I have given the people the best government I could, and I am contented to leave the decision of the present contest with them, just as I would leave a case in the hands of a jury.

CORNELL A REFUGIO TO REPUBLICANS.

CORRESPONDENT.—Have you reason, Governor, to hope for much republican aid in this election?

Governor ROBINSON.—I have never expected or desired aid from the political wirepullers of the republican party. My trust has been in the honest, intelligent people who value good home government, whatever their political sentiments may be. The republican administration, however, presents a degrading and pitiable spectacle. They turned Mr. Cornell out of the office of Naval Officer of the port of New York, because they declared him incapable of filling that position in accordance with their views of civil service reform, and now the Cabinet Ministers, in violation of their own Civil Service rules, come to New York to electioneer for Mr. Cornell. They ask the people of New York to elect to the position of the Governor of their State—a public office second in honor and importance only to the Presidency of the United States—a man whom they have themselves pronounced unfit to fill the post of Naval Officer of the Port. Why, such a pitiable sight might well shame Mr. Conkling's dog, if he owns one.

ROBERT SMYTH'S HEALTH.

The *HERALD* correspondent informed the Governor that he had recently passed some pleasant hours with ex-Governor Seymour and had found him in robust bodily health.

"I am as delighted as I am surprised to hear it," said the Governor, "for I had supposed Governor Seymour to be in very poor health. I recently invited him to address the people of Elmira on a centennial occasion, which I know he loves to celebrate, and other later invitations to speak on public occasions have been extended to him, and from the tone of his declarations I feared that he was in very feeble health. However, I presume the trouble is more prospective than immediate, and no doubt he follows the advice of his physicians in abstaining from excitement. I am rejoiced to hear that he is bodily strong and well."

"OLD STRENGTH."

It was very evident from the Governor's unusually impressive and earnest manner, as well as from his words, that nothing is further from his thoughts than an abandonment of the campaign, and that he has lively hopes of a successful result.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 26, 1879.

About three thousand persons from all points of Lakawanna Valley witnessed the laying of the corner stone for a new Catholic church at Jersey this afternoon. The Right Rev. Bishop O'Hara, of this diocese, officiated, and was assisted by Bishop Quinlan, of Mobile, Ala., and a number of the